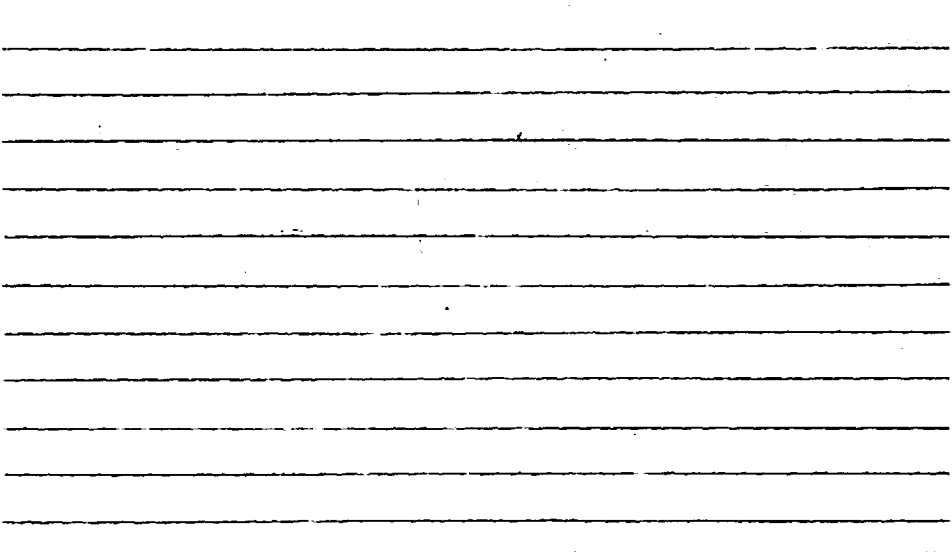


275 BC

Pyrhus defeated by the Romans  
at BENEVENTUM;  
date of Rome's Supremacy



275BC

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PYRRHUS was defeated by the  
Romans at BENEVENTUM.

275BC

Battle of BENEVENTUM -

Roman Legions won important  
victory over Greeks ending  
invasion of Italy by  
King PYRRHUS of Epirus

275BC

1012 Dates J-BK

(c 318 - 272 BC) PYRRHUS

King of EPIRUS in ancient Greece and a relative of Alexander the Great, he served in the battle of IPSUS with Demetrius and was sent as one of his hostages to Egypt. He returned to Epirus and took possession of the throne. Then he took the western part of Macedonia, and when Demetrius became king he joined a league to deprive him of his throne. Macedonia then was divided between PYRRHUS & LYSIMACHUS (287 BC). Pyrrhus

reigned only a few months, being in turn expelled by PYRRHUS. The Tarentines in lower Italy sought his aid against the Romans and in 280 BC, he defeated the Romans at TARENTUM by the aid of 20 elephants, which terrified the Romans. He won a costly victory at ASCULUM in 279 BC, made a truce with Rome. Helped the Sicilians against Carthage in 278 BC. In 275 BC he was completely defeated at BENEVENTUM by the Romans under DENTATUS. In 273 BC he again invaded Macedonia and took the throne. Made an unsuccessful attack on Sparta and was killed by a tile thrown by a woman from a house top while besieging a town in ARGOS.

1912 Dates J-BK

275 BC

(c280 - 261 BC) Antiochus I. King of Syria  
Son and successor of SELEUCUS I. He gained  
a decisive victory over the Gauls who  
invaded Asia Minor in 275 BC. He  
had difficulty in maintaining the  
integrity of his vast empire and had  
frequent occasions for defense. He  
declared war against PTOLEMY II  
PHIDELPHUS, but it was indecisive

175 BC

1912 Dates J-BK

Rome

Battle of Beneventum.



275BC

## CELTS

Antiochus I defeats the Celts in Asia  
Minor; Macedon Nicomedes gives  
them an area of settlement near  
Ankara. The Community of Salacia  
emerges. Byzantium suffers  
attacks by PLYIC Celts.

275-194BC

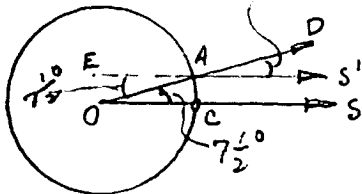
## ERATOSTHENES

Was an astronomer. Constructed new instruments, made astronomical measurements & improved the CALENDAR. As a result, an old Greek CALENDAR based on a yr of 12 moe ea. containing 30 days was REPLACED by the EGYPTIAN CAL. of 365 days. To which Eratosthenes added an extra day every 4th yr.

This cal was adopted by Romans  
when Julius Caesar (d 44 BC) called  
in SOSIGENES, an Alexandrian to reform  
the CAL. Caesar edicted this Calendar  
in 45 BC after making 46 BC  
445 days.

275-194 BC

ERATOSTHENES' METHOD of deducing  
the circumference of  
the EARTH



At the summer solstice, the sun shone  
directly down into a well at SYENE  
( $C$  in the figure). He knew the sun was

directly overhead. At the same time  
at the City of Alexandria 500 miles  
north of SYENE, the direction of the  
Sun was  $AS'$ , whereas the overhead  
direction was  $OAD$ . The sun is so far  
away,  $AS'$  and  $CS$  could be taken to be  
parallel. Eratosthenes measured the angle  
 $DAS'$  and found it to be  $7\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ . But this  
angle equals angle  $OAE$  or  $7\frac{1}{2}/360$  or  
 $1/48$  of the entire angle at  $O$ , Then  $AC$   
is  $1/48$  of the entire circumference. Since  
 $AC$  is 500 mi the Circum =  $48 \cdot 500 = 24000$  mi

275BC

DURANT

Pyrhus went to Sicily where he relieved the Carthaginian siege of Syracuse. But his imperious rule offended the Sicilian Greeks, who thought they could have freedom without order and courage, they withdrew their support, and Pyrrhus returned to Italy. His army met the Romans at BENEVENTUM, where

for the 1<sup>st</sup> time he suffered defeat. The  
light-armed and mobile maniples  
proved superior to the unwieldy phalanx.

275BC

ARATUS of Soli, poet.



C 275 BC →

The 4 Roman magistrates called  
Censors were responsible for the care  
of Rome's streets, water supply, drains,  
sewers, traffic, public buildings,  
monuments and furniture, markets,  
weights and measures (std sets of  
these were housed in the basement of  
the temple of Castor & Pollux) games  
and the public grain supply.

They had the power to fine citizens & non-citizens and deposited the \$ in their coffers to help fund the games

275 BC

## Battle of Beneventum (Rise of Rome).

After an indifferent 4-yr campaign in Sicily, King Pyrrhus of Epirus returned to Italy to aid TARENTUM in its struggle against Rome. Remembering his two notable victories in 280 BC and 279 BC, thousands of SAMNITES, BRUTTIANS, LUCANIAN, SABINES, and ITALIOTES joined his Epirist ranks. At the Samnium town of Beneventum, 130 miles southeast of Rome, the Roman commander, MANIUS CURIUS DENTATUS, took up a strong position and awaited the coalition's attack. Pyrrhus opened the battle with a night attack against the Roman camp. But the well-

C275BC → C1950C Greece Chronologists

Eratostratus of Cyrene is the "father of Chronology". He was instrumental in promoting the use of Olympiads as an acceptable system reckoning a four yr period from each celebration of the Olympic Games.

C 275BC

Completion of lighthouse at  
Pharos, Alexandria

275 BC

224 BC

Completion of Colossus of Rhodes  
destroyed by earthquake  
224 BC

275 BC

MANIUS CURIUS DENTATUS  
was Consul for 3rd time.

He drove PYRRHUS from Italy.  
He obtained a victory over the Greeks  
and Beneventum though the  
city did not fully surrender till  
272 BC

275BC

Pyrhus, defeated by Romans  
at BENEVENTUM, leaves Italy



275BC

Battle of BENE VENTUM

Rome defeated Pyrrhus and gave  
Rome sovereignty of Italy

275B C

End of history of Babylon;  
The Babylonians reestablished in  
the new city of SELEUCIA

275 BC

Pyrhus defeated at Beneventum,  
quits Italy.